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There is practically no difference between the average Southwestern Democrat in the House and the Jerry Simpson party. The fact that Secretary Carlisle had bids

for \$55,000,000 of bonds at 3 per cent. proves that, whatever else is deficient in the country, it is not the stock of gold.

The Democratic Senator who has a brother-in-law who is office hungry now will be likely to receive one of Mr. Cleveland's most cordial invitations to call at the White

The most of the New York members of the House who are of the Hill-Murphy ma chine rather than followers of the President voted against the Wilson bill. It may be Bignificant.

There are at least a hundred Democrats who would give ten dollars apiece to have the vote on the Wilson bill obliterated no only from the records, but from the memo-

Now that the "cuckoos" in the House have stood by the President's tariff bill, should reopen the postoffice delivery, which has been closed to members of the House since the silver bill episode.

The number of pension examiners has been doubled by the Lochren regime and the number of cases disposed of favorably has fallen off in the ratio of 3 to 1. Still the Voorhees anti-Hoke Smith pronunciamento

It was not until John Sherman gave his opinion that the Carlisle bond is all right that the bankers put in their bids, which shows that the business part of the country has more confidence in one Republican statesman than the entire Cleveland regime

The chairman of the Senate finance committee has sent the Journal a series of questions relating to the present depression of business and industry. If Mr. Voorhees were a penitent seeker after truth the Journal could inform him of a sure remedy

The Chicago platform denounces the Mc-Kinley bill as "the culminating atrocity of class legislation." Yet the income tax will collect about \$35,000,000 from 1 per cent. of the people of this country, while it wholly exempts 99 per cent. If this is not class legislation, what is it?

If the Hon. Bourke Cockran, now out side of Tammany Hall, made any reputa tion during the season of the Wilson bil it cannot be seen by the country at large Some time Mr. Cockran will learn that involved sentences of sounding words are not statesmanship, nor even oratory.

Massachusetts is a State whose valuation commissioners look up personal property the purposes of taxation, 41 per cent of the total assessed valuation coming under that head. In New York only 11 per cent. of the total valuation for taxation is personal property.

Some one who has made a recent poll of the Senate finds thirty-six Republicans, seven Democrats and two Populists opposed to the Wilson bill, while thirty-seven Democrats and one Populist are in favor, leaving two Republicans in doubt. Still, it must not be forgotten that the Cleveland lunch counter is a potential power for the

If Benjamin Harrison were in the presi-Bential chair at present the country would have no fear of the Wilson bill becoming a law. A Democratic Congress might rage to its heart's content and breathe forth dire threats against American industries, but the people would regard its bellowing with supreme indifference. They would rest in perfect security that no bill striking down American industries could become a law over the veto of a Republican President backed by the solid support of the Republicans in Congress.

A few days since the failure of Daniel B. Judson, of Gloversville, N. Y., was announced. He was an enterprising man emthousand persons in the glove industry. In 1892 he was an ardent Cleveland man, pooh-poohed the idea that disaster would follow a Democratic success, and offered to give employment to all those in Gloversville who might lose because of Democratic victory. Long before the Wilson bill was reported Mr. Judson saw his mistake, and was among the first to appear before the Wilson committee to protest against a change. He is one of many.

The bidding for the five-per-cent, bonds shows that New York is still distinctly the great financial center of the country. Of subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to \$54,508,100, the sum of \$45,833,250 came from New York. Of this amount the New York | that the total number of pension certifi-Life Insurance Company subscribed \$2,000,ranging from \$200,000 to \$2,500,000, eighteen ranging from \$200,000 to \$2,500,000, eighteen the corresponding period of 1893, under the polls close on election day next November. The noise that this mutual admiration so- national factors.

from \$100,000 to \$2,800,000, and fifteen private | 35,755. That is, the bureau issued less than bankers subscribed sums ranging from \$100,was largely due to patriotic motives.

A LOOK AHEAD. The passage of the Wilson bill by th House carries the measure through one the three stages of its enactment into law It will have a harder struggle to g through the Senate, and if it passes that body it will be by a very narrow margin but the chances are it will pass. With this chance in its favor and the certainty that the President will approve it when presented for his signature the country is brought face to face with the possibility of the bill becoming a law. If it had been defeated in the House there is every rea son to believe there would have been ar immediate restoration of confidence and revival of trade, and that within sixty o ninety days all traces of the present de pression would have disappeared. Its passage by the House will insure the continuance of existing conditions with increasing unrest until the ultimate fate of the bil shall be known. It is idle to expect any material improvement in business until the present suspense and uncertainty are end ed, and the manner of their ending will affect the business interests of the country for many years to come. While it not certain that the bill will become law, the indications point so strongly that way as to justify speculation as to the consequences. If the bill passes, then what Will it inflict a death blow to American manufacturing industries, or will they su vive and adjust themselves to the new cor ditions? What effect will it have on condition of the unemployed, on wages and on prices? How will it affect the pur chasing ability of consumers, the standard of living and the general prosperity of th

The Journal does not believe that th passage of the Wilson bill will inflict to all American manu facturing industries. It will kill some outright, greatly injure others and cripple all, but after its worst worl is done there will be some and an attempt on the part of the indus tries which have been stricken down to get on their feet again. Business will naturally readjust itself in a measure to the ne conditions. The energy and enterprise the American people are too great to permanently repressed by any legislation. They cannot be kept down nor bottled up. They will find vent and action some way The process of readjustment will be accompanied by a great deal of friction until something like a readjustment is reached, but it will be on a new basis and the r sult will be an entire revolution in business. A great many mills and factories will close and some lines of manufacturing will be entirely wiped out. The number of the unemployed will be increased. The country will be flooded with imported goods, and the money that for many year past has been distributed among American workingmen will go into the pockets of foreigners. The labor supply will greatly in excess of the demand, and there will be a great reduction in wages. Th mills and factories that resume will so on a scale of wages 30 or 40 per cent less than they have been paying, and their owners will close down permanently rather than try to compete with foreign manufacturers on the old schedule of wages without protection. There will not be any sensible diminution in the cost of living in the price of manufactured products consumers. The enforced reduction of wages will cause numerous unsuccessful strikes, and the relations between capital and labor will become more strained and the demands of the unemployed more clamorous than ever. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen who are now trying to acquire homes by weekly payments building and loan associations will be able to keep up their payments and will lose their homes. Other hundreds of thousands will be obliged to draw their deposits out of savings banks to support their families. The lack of employment and reduction of wages will lessen the ability of the people to buy, and the general standard

do a thriving business. These are some of the symptoms that will accompany the process of adjustment under the new law. In the end, however, business will adjust itself to the new conditions, but when the process of adjustment is complete a commercial revolution will have occurred. The standard of wages and of living in the United States will have been lowered many degrees, our home market will have been thrown away, our commercial independence will have been sacrificed, and we, as a people, will be bound hand and feot, gagged and blindfolded, for foreign manufacturers to

of living and of comfort will be lowered.

home demand for their products, and no

increase in the foreign demand. There will

be no diminution in their expenses, but a

marked diminution in their receipts. Fail-

ures, bankruptcies and assignments wil

multiply, and everywhere the sheriff wil

Farmers will find a great falling off in

THE SECRET OF PENSION RE-

TRENCHMENT. The information which a subcommittee of the House committee on appropriations extracted from Pension Commissioner Lochren and Mr. Shaw, chief of the finance division of the Pension Bureau, contains more facts of interest to the pensioner and the applicants for pensions than the formal reports of those officials. Some months ago Commissioner Lochren estimated that the Pension Bureau would need \$160,000,000 for the fiscal year which will begin July 1894. Subsequently he informed the appropriation committee that \$150,000,000 would be sufficient. This change has been the cause of considerable inquiry, but the adthe officials named, drawn Grout, of Vermont, by. make it verv cates issued from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1892

one-third as many certificates under the last six months of Mr. Cleveland as durlast six months of General Harri-In the nature of things so many would not be issued during the later period, as there was a decided falling off the last six months of Harrison compared with periods of six months during the preceding eighteen months. The fact of the decrease in the issue of certificates for original pensions and for increase of pensions dating back greatly reduces the expenditure for pensions. For instance, the first payments upon new pension certificates during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$33,756,549, while the aggregate of first payments during the six months which ended Nov. 30, 1893, was only \$4,769,310, or at the rate of about \$10,000,000 a year. Here we have a difference of \$20,-000,000 in first payments. That the new names added to the roll are comparatively few appears in the fact that there were only 130 more names on the rolls Dec. 31 1893, than on July 1 of the same year. When the year 1893 closed there were 966,142 names on the rolls. If those names remained on the rolls at the same rate for the present year it would bequire \$130,500,179.34 to make the payment for the year. If only \$10,000,000 will be needed for new payments during the next fiscal year, that is, for new pensions allowed and present pensions in creased, \$140,500,000 will be the amount of

money required under the present regime. There are now 567,866 claims pending i the bureau. Of these 350,000 are originals-164,380 under the old laws and 178,581 under the act of June 27, 1890, the remainder being Mexican and Indian claims. The rest of the 567,866 cases, over 200,000, are for in crease of pension. In all the reports, and particularly in all the attacks upon the pension system, the number of applications pending is stated as over 800,000. This is because 244,706 cases which have been rejected are counted as claims. As a matter of fact, the only real claims now pending are 567,866, of which about 212,000 are

When Commissioner Lochren announces that only \$10,000,000 will be required the next fiscal year for original pensions and increases granted, while \$33,000,000 was required for these purposes during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1893, he practically declares that only a small part of the pending cases will receive favorable consideration. He has decided against the larger part of 567,000 claimants before seeing the testimony. Where is the Voorhees speech denouncing this sort of thing?

CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY. The Baltimore papers are distributed Washington almost as early as the Washington papers, and are much read in the latter city. The Baltimore Sun, an unwavering Democratic paper, has been very near every Democratic administration during the last fifty years, and until very recently has found nothing to criticise in Mr. Cleveland or his policy. The first exception occurred in its issue of Thursday last, which gave a conspicuous place to a letter from its Washington correspondent reviewing the relations between the President and the members of his party and telling the plain truth about his unpopularity. The letter says things have been going from bad to worse until "a tidal wave of suspicion disaster and discord has reared mountain

high its threatening head." It continues: The cloud has grown blacker and blacker and the wave has towered higher and higher. At the card reception at the White House on Thursday of last week, given especially in honor of the Congress of United States, the Republicans present largely outnumbered the Democrats. It was difficult to pick out a Democratic Senator. This absence was so conspicuous as almost to be embarrassing, and it even elicited comment from the usually reticent tongue of the President. It is not the purpose of this communication to seek to locate the responsibility for this unhappy condition of affairs. Of course opinions differ as to that. It is the wish only to recite facts. It is an extraordinary occasion, though, when Democrats assert publicly that they had more consideration under Republican administrations than under this one of their own party. It is unquestioned that spoils have not a little to do with this estrangebut it is asserted with confide other causes, involving dignity and self-respect, have an important bearing upon the reasons why so very few of the Democratic leaders ever cross the threshold of the White House. Until this winter nothing but death or personal illness has been regarded as a sufficient excuse for not responding to a White House invitation, and the eyes of the punctilious have distended alarmingly at the news that several Democratic Senators bidden to White House dinners have sent the most curt and formal declinations.

Under any circumstances the publication of such a letter in the Sun would be remarkable, but it is doubly so by the fact that the Sun is recognized as the organ of Senator Gorman. It is not surprising. therefore, that the arrival of the paper in Washington created a genuine sensation in Democratic circles. The letter was read with the greatest interest and was generally approved by Democratic statesmen who knew how it was themselves and who were not sorry to have the truth come out in that way. Incidentally, it is regarded as foreshadowing a break between Senator Gorman and the administration.

THE FUTURE OF WHEAT.

The Kansas City Journal, in a recent article entitled "The Future of Wheat." makes some sensible suggestions to those farmers who have continued to make wheat a principal crop in spite of declining prices. which are due to the opening of new wheat fields in Russia, India, the Argentine Republic and other countries. They have not listened to these facts, but many of them have been led to believe that the fabled markets of the world would be opened to them when once they were permitted to swap wheat for British coats and German ironware. The Kansas City Journal now tells the wheat farmer that "there never has been a time when there was less ground upon which to base hopes of an early return to profitable prices for wheat." It then proceeds as follows:

By the overthrow of the supremacy of the Republican party, the purchasing power of American labor has been so seriously crippled that home consumption has already fallen off seriously. And this fact is by no means lost sight of by those who day by day fix prices for the deliveries of future months. It enters very largely into the scale by which the surplus of tha

present year is estimated. The foregoing is not only truth, but it is American wheat grower. When he can, the

of the best wheat bread they would because they cannot earn the money with which to buy it. Consequently, prices fall. Now, where are your markets of the world so much heard of on the stump? Even the person who is holding down the office of Secretary of Agriculture, to the intense disgust of organized farmers, referred to those markets, when statistics issued by his own department show that they do not exist. In 1891 the countries importing wheat, all in Europe, took 240,942,525 bushels, and the countries exporting wheat sent them 248,-704,190 bushels, and could have sent more. The countries inside of Europe furnished its deficient countries 116,105,698 bushels, leaving 124,836,837 bushels furnished by wheat-growing countries outside of Europe. That year the outside countries furnished 132,598,421 bushels to supply a demand for 124,836,827. Of this European wheat deficit of 124,836,827 bushels, Great Britain and Belgium took 124,697,797 bushels. In other words, the wheat market of the world, outside of South America and the West Indies, is Great Britain

How much better to make it possible for those who would consume wheat at home to purchase all they would eat by protecting to them the American markets for their products.

"The Failure of the Democratic Party" is the melancholy title given to an equally dismal page article in Harper's Weekly of this week. The wail of unhappiness opens up in this fashion: "The people are growing weary of the Democratic party. They are out of patience with it because of its inefficiency, its cowardice, its lack principle and consistency, its imbecility. It would seem as though it had become so habituated to cringe before a Republican majority, to abandon principle and honor, to secure by cunning what it dare openly fight for, that, now in the day when it is in power in both the executive and legislative branches of the government. it still cringes before the threats, and it is still afraid of the taunts of its opponents. It dare not execute the commission given to it. It does not trust in the majority behind it. It has no confidence in its principles." Perhaps the Weekly feels a trifle easier in its mugwump mind now that the House has passed the Wilson bill, but the relief is only temporary. It is doomed to perpetual misery and disappointment long as it clings to the notion that the Democratic party has any principles. The sooner it becomes resigned to the fact accepted by all progressive Americans that the Democracy is but an "organized appetite" and a jumble of antagonistic ideas the sooner will the Weekly withdraw from its chosen associations and get into respectable company.

The New York Sun makes an interesting calculation as to what the result would be if there had been a general election for Congressmen on last Tuesday, and if the change of public sentiment shown by the vote in the Fourteenth district of New York had been general throughout the country. Fifteen months ago, the Democrats carried the district by 8,825 majority, while on last Tuesday the Republicans carried it by 984. This shows a Democratic of nearly total about 43,000. The loss was more than 11 per cent. of the total vote of the district. The Sun shows that at this rate of loss throughout the country, district by district, the number of Democrats in the House would have been reduced from 215 to 120 and the number of Republicans increased from 129 to 224. The Sun attributes the great slump in the Fourteenth district wholly to the blunders of the Democratic leaders at Washington, and mainly to the Wilson bill.

In his annual report to Congress Secretary Carlisle announced that the he then contemplated would placed without the intervention of bankers, irsinuating that a Democratic administration had no use for them. Yet he was compelled to appeal to the bankers, and they have taken the bulk of the loan. The truth is, the banks of the country, and especially the New York banks, have never failed to stand by the government when it needed financial support. It may be remarked, by the way, that there was only one subscription from the South, and that

C. W. S., Dunkirk, Ind.: As your election of councilmen and city officers occurred in March, 1893, their terms of office are regulated by the act of Feb. 21, 1893. The effect of that act was to extend the terms of councilmen whose terms would have expired in May, 1894, until May, 1896. You should elect other city officers on the second Tuesday of next May, their terms to begin on the first Monday in next September and run four years.

Col. Thomas Ferguson, of South Carolina, who has been nominated as minister to Sweden and Norway, was one of the cadets in the Charleston Military Institute who fired at the revenue cutter Star of the West when she entered the harbor of Charleston on the 10th of January, 1861, by order of the government, carrying supplies to Fort Sumter. Mr. Ferguson afterwards served in the confederate army until the

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Wilson bill-and, if the friends of the people are stanch, the income tax-will pass the Senate. It may be March and it may be August, but the second stage of the battle will be ended some time as successfully as the first.—St. Louis Republic (Dem.) If the bill becomes law the United States will see no more days of such great and universal prosperity as we have enjoyed for a quarter of a century. Times will improve, but wages will never go back to their old level again.—Cincinnati Tribune (Rep.) The infamous Wilson bill is as far from

sented to Congress. Many a measure has een slaughtered in the Senate after it has been passed by the House. There is hope yet.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.) The bill has passed the House with all its imperfections thick upon it and will go down to history as the most remarkable revenue measure ever passed by a House charged with the duty of providing means for the support of the government.-Louisville Commercial (Ind.)

becoming a law as it was when it was pre-

There is some room to hope that the tacking on of the iniquitous income tax measure may cause the defeat of the tariff "reform" part of the measure, and that in regard to both the popular voice of suffering may be heard and heeded in Washington by the time a vote is reached in the Senate -Chicago Tribune (Rep.) If the Senate should pass the bill Messrs.

ciety were able to make over one another in the House is mistaken by them for popular enthusiasm. We commend them to the refrain of the song "Oh, What a Difference the Morning."-Cincinnati Enquirer

On the whole, excepting as to the income tax, the bill has been improved on its way through the House, and it leaves that body in a shape more satisfactory to the friends of commercial liberty. Not the least of the improvements was the amendment repealing the sham reciprocity section of the Mc-Kinley act.-Chicago Herald (Dem.)

The sneer that Congress contains many Representatives of States and congressional districts but not one representative of the Nation has been emphatically disproved. Chairman Wilson himself, coming from a coal-producing State, and threatened with the dire vengeance of the coal barons, set the pace and was gallantly followed.—Chicago Times (Dem.)

The bill should be stripped of this harmful feature (the income tax.) It should be made a true revenue measure mainly by tax on sugar. Its protective qualities should be such as to prevent the destruction of any established industry, while benefits are afforded both the manufacturer and the laborer by aids to cheaper production.-Chicago Record (Ind.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A young man from Austin, Tex., repre-

senting the syndicate that wanted a carload of marriageable girls from Boston has gone to that city to urge the Mayor to hurry up the consignment An old shoe sent to the Buffalo poor relief headquarters contained \$150 which the

wife of the donor had put there for safe keeping unknown to him. The shoe was given to some applicant before the mistake was discovered. Mr. E. N. Cullom bought the "boom" city of Fort Payne, Ala., at sheriff's sale,

the other day, for \$60,000. His purchase in-

cludes 30,000 acres of ore land, 2,000 city

lots, ore-crushing works, furnaces, three

factories, two hotels and other property. The impression that the rejection of presidential nominee for the Supreme Bench is an act only rarely committed by the Senate is not borne out by the records. Should Mr. Peckham be rejected he will be the fifteenth person not confirmed for reasons which the Senate deemed sufficient. Edward Eggleston said that he used to feel compunctions about neglecting to answer requests for autographs when stamps were inclosed, until he told Lowell of his scruples, and Lowell said: "I asked Emer son what he did about autograph letters,

and he replied: 'They are my main de-

pendence for postage stamps.' After that," said Lowell, "I was demoralized." General Lord Wolceley declined to at tend a dinner of the London Thirteen Club the other day, because, he explained, he not only believes in very many superstitions, but hugs them with warmest affection. He believes in ghosts and amulets, and is prone to adopt any superstition which he finds others believe in. Common superstitions, he says, link him with a picturesque

Senator Walthall has always been regarded as the only distinctive type in Congress of the Southern statesman. Physically he is tall and spare, straight as an arrow, with long, black hair, a piercing eye and a proud carriage that sets off the punctilious courteousness of his manners. ments are graceful and active, and altogether he is a model for the mental portrait a Northern mind likes to draw of the old-

Mr. Nelson O. Nelson, the wealthy philanthropist of St. Louis, dressed himself as a tramp the other day and applied for assistance at the office of a charitable society. A ticket for a bowl of soup and one for a lodging were given him, and he ate the soup and had a talk with some real un-fortunates in the lodging house. He concluded from his experiences that more people were out of work than usual, and that the relief extended to them was inadequate. The advertising poster is fast becoming a work of art. In Paris the colored cartoons of M. Jules Cheret, proclaiming the virtues of hair restoratives and the graces of concert singers, are eagerly sought by collectors, rare sorts bringing prices varying from 25 to 100 francs. The mania for collecting show bills has reached this country and Harper & Brothers are said to have received so many requests for the series of

monthly colored posters of Harper's Magazine that no more sets are obtainable. The presidential term of M. Carnot will expire next December. That will complete twenty years of the "septenate" regime in France, where presidents remain seven years in power. Marshal MacMahon resigned in 1879, twenty-one months before the regular end of his term. M. Grevy filled a full period of "septenate," seven years. But he resigned his second presidency two years before its constitutional end. Before the establishment of the "septenate" M. Thiers had also resigned his presidential

The only growing thing in Jackson Park commemorative of the world's fair is a beautiful lime tree, planted in May, 1892, by George W. Childs. It is on the wooded island directly across from the Horticultural Building. When Mr. Childs visited the fair last summer there was not a day when he did not walk over to the island to see how his tree was doing. He seemed to take more interest in it than in his fine collection of plants in the floricultural exhibit, and when finally he gave this collection to the city there was an agreement by which the memorial tree should not be disturbed in the changes which should follow the passing of the fair.

Miss Julia Richmond, a talented Jewess, in an essay on the subject of Jewish wom en in this country, makes the following rather unpleasant statement: "The saddest of many sad conditions that face our poor Jewish girls is the class of husbands that is being selected for them by relatives. It is the rule, not the exception, for the father, elder brother or some other near relative of a Jewish working girl to save a few hundred dollars, by which means he purchases some gross, repulsive Pole or Russian as a husband for the girl. That her soul revolts against such a marriage, that the man betrays even before marriage the brutality of his nature, that he may, perhaps, have left a wife and family in Russia, all this counts for nothing, Marry him she must, and another generation of worthless Jews is the lamentable re-

Shrewd wisdom did that schoolboy small Unconsciously display, When he defined a plagiarist As one who wrote a play.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Hoped for Amicable Relations. New Missionary-I hope that our future relations may be pleasant. Cannibal King-So do I. The fellow who was here before you was a regular roast.

A Triumph of Modern Art. "The next gown I shall issue," said the ladies' tailor, "will be the triumph of the

"Indeed?" said his humble assistant. "Yes, indeed. It will be impossible to tell from its shape that there is a woman in it

In Defense of Pie.

Wibble-I don't see how you can claim

that pie is unhealthful. Wabble-Because it is. It is a self-evi-

Wibble-Mebbe you are right, but how do you explain the fact that the last two champion prize-fighters are both Ameri-

Preparations Complete.

Tuff Muggs-Got de jimmies?

Baryl Howes-Yep.

"And de dinnymite?" "Yep. And de dark lantern." "Sent dat note to de ward boss to have our pardon ready fer us if we gits pinched?"

"Well, come along, den. I guess everyt'ing's ready."

Impressive Sight.

Philadelphia Inquirer. One of the grandest spectacles in this world at present is that afforded by the Grand Old Man at eighty-five leading his party in the midst of a bitter strife, through difficulties that seem insurmountable. When Gladstone puts the armor off there will come a great change in English politics, but as long as he is in the van progress is

The Country Listens.

Detroit Tribune. One of the most encouraging political Tucker, Bryan and Williams would be able signs of the times is that the country still 900, eleven trust companies subscribed sums both inclusive, was 118,954, while during in the world, and plenty of it. Now two to carry on their shoulders all that would assumes an attitude of close attention

VALUABLES BY MAIL

The Four Methods by Which the Government Forwards Them.

The Postal Note, the Money Order, the Registered Letter, the Special Delivery, and the Merits of Each.

Washington Star.

"Give me one of those special registry orders," said the woman to the clerk at the branch postoffice. "How much is it-10 cents?"

By dint of considerable questioning the clerk ascertained that the customer wanted to send a small sum of money in a letter. and knew that the United States government had provided some means by which she could insure its safety in its course through the mails, but her mind was in hopeless confusion as to the nature of this device, for every friend she had consulted had called it by a different name, and she had *conceived that all the names referred to the same things. It took the clerk some time to explain. He told her that he was not surprised at her misapprehension, for hundreds of valuable letters passed through the local postoffice every day whose writers had evidently resorted to some insurance process other than the precise one suited to their case.

"You can take your choice of four ways, ma'am, according to just what you want,' said he. "If you are going to send only a little money-less than \$5-and your only wish is to avoid inclosing coin or postage stamps, or paper as soft and bulky as greenback, we can give you a postal note for 3 cents. This is printed on a thin, stiff paper, of a size which will lie flat in an ordinary folded letter sheet. The clerk and letter carriers might handle your letter all day and they would never guess from the feeling what was inside of it. When your correspondent receives it he can take it to the postoffice and get it cashed, or bank it as he would a piece of money, or use it to pay his grocer, or send it away in a letthe United States, and in anybody's hands, so long as it is presented for redemption within three months from the day of issue. But this very convenience is the chief drawback of the postal note, for, if any dishonest person should get hold of it it would be the same as money in his hands. MONEY ORDER AND REGISTER.

"If absolute safety is what you are most anxious to secure we can give you a money order. This is pretty nearly as good as bank check. We send from here a private letter of advice containing your name, and when your correspondent receives your order he can collect the money on it only by telling who sent it to him and by being himself identified as the person in whose favor it is drawn, or else by indorsing it to somebody who is known at the post office. This, you see, is a decided advantage on the score of safety. But, more than that, if your order should be stolen or destroyed, the government holds itself responsible, and, if you comply with certain requirements, will issue you a new order. This is something it will not do for if anything happens to your postal note. The bad feature about the money order, however, is that it can be cashed only at the one postoffice on which it is drawn. If you have it drawn on Carson City, for instance, and your correspondent happens to have gone to Santa Fe and left word to have his mail forwarded to him there, the postmaster at Santa Fe won't cash his order for him. The only thing he can do is to indorse it to somebody who can collect it at the Carson City postoffice, which in many cases might be inconvenient. On account of the additional security surounding the money order we charge more for it than for a postal note. A five-dollar order would cost you 5 cents, and a ten-dollar order 8 cents, a fifteen-dollar order 10 cents, and so on upward.

'Then, again, there is the registered letter. You give us your envelope, sealed and indorsed in your own handwriting. know nothing about its contents. You may have put only a love letter in it, or a onethousand-dollar government bond; it is all the same to us, and the price of registry is uniform for everything-8 cents. This process has the advantage of absolute secrecy, for you don't have to take a single soul into your confidence. It has the further advantages of assuring you that whatever you send reaches its destination, for we refuse to deliver it to anyone except the person addressed, who must either present himself in person and be indentified or give us his authority in writing to deliver it to somebody else, whose identification we require in the same way, and whoever receives it is obliged to give us a written receipt in his own handwriting, which we send back to you without expense. This makes a good deal of difference if you are making a payment to a slippery creditor, or if you are sending a bill to a debtor who might want to make believe he had never heard from ou. In any such case you have his own signature to confront him with. The safety of the registered letter is pretty well guard Every postoffice official through whose hands it passes has to account for it to the one from whom he received it; so that, if it is lost, it can be traced by our vouchers to the very point where it disappearedeven into the hands of the carrier who took it out to deliver. Registered letters do sometimes go astray, but the risk attending loss or theft is too great to make either carelessness or dishonesty profitable. The government does not hold itself resible to you, but clerk or carrier who is found to have had your letter in his possession is likely to lose his official head, and, if the evidence of crookedness is strong against him, is liable to go to the State prison for a term of

SPECIAL DELIVERY. "Finally, if your great objection is speed, you may find it best to use the special delivery. We sell you a peculiar kind of ten-cent stamp, which you put on your letter, besides the two-cent stamp, its regular postage. The instant the letter is taken out of the box into which you drop it, it is hurried into the first mail, on top of the whole pile of other letters, with the stamp sticking up, so as to catch the eye of every clerk who handles the package. When It reaches the town to which it is addressed it is picked out without an instant's delay and sent to your correspondent by a special messanger, so that, if the ordinary carrier deliveries are infrequent, it may reach its destination, one, two, three, or hours before it would if left to take the usual course. The messenger who delivers it takes with him a book, in which the recipient of the letter signs a receipt, noting the hour and minute, so that if any question ever arises afterward you can have the messenger's book hunted up, and nail the whole thing down with great exactness.

every need, and the way to make sure of the best results is to choose just the right thing. If you are sending something whose value you do not care much about, but which you are in a great hurry to push through, don't register, but use the special delivery. If you are sending something which you are in no haste about, but you want to make absolutely sure, with your own eyes, that the right person has received it, don't bother with orders special delivmoney ery letters, but use the registry. If you sending a sum of money simply, and find it convenient to use a check or draft, but want to assure the same safety of payment, and don't mind letting the postoffice people know what you are doing, take out a money order. If the amount you are sending is too small to worry about, and all you care for is to send it in some form which won't tell tales through the envelope, buy a postal note. Uncle Sam has given you quite a choice between 3 cents and 10 cents. You thought at first that all these things were alike, but now, that you have found out what each means, you understand why there are four of them, instead of only one.'

Miniature "Ole Swimmin' Hole." Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

A party of about a score of Rochester gentlemen entertained Mr. Riley and Mr. Sherely at dinner at Teall's after the entertainment last night. All sat round one long table which was artistically arranged The centerpiece was a running stream of water with green banks, a miniature reproduction of "The Ole Swimmin' Hole and "Green Fields and Running Brooks." vine of frost-coated pumpkins was another symbolical decoration.

Origin of Trousers. Philadelphia Times.

Somebody has discovered that even men's trousers have a history. Miss Celia Logan holds that the fig leaf developed successively into the bearskin, tunic, tights, knee breeches and trousers. The truth probably to that trousers were first introduced as a New York Commercial Advertiser. tume by persons who rode horseback, his party.

When they got off the horse they resumed their flowing robes. It was soon found that trousers were better adapted than togas for quick movement of the legs, and when the barbarians overran Rome their legs were encased in trousers. In the pictures by Roman artists of these conquerors (in which there is probably no effort at flattery) the trousers are represented as most unbecoming garments, being very wide about the knees and gathered at the ankles. The fest of their clothing was also ungainly and consisted of shirts, easy boots and, perhaps, a scanty mantle on the shoulders. It is difficult to understand why such a hideous costume was worn. Even that of Robinson Crusoe, whose opportunities for making himself beautiful were limited, was elegant in comparison. All this discussion has been precipitated by the general study of Adam's costume in the International Sunday-school lessons.

The Mystery of Death. 'She is dead," they said to him, "Come Kiss her and leave her-thy love is clay."

They smoothed her tresses of dark brown On her forehead of stone they laid it fair: Over her eyes that gazed too much They drew the lids with a gentle touch With a tender touch they closed up well

The sweet, thin lips that had secrete About her brow and beautiful face They tied her veil and her marriage lace, And on her bosom they crossed her hands-"Come away," they said, "God under-And they held their breath till they left the

With a shudder to glance at its stillness and gloom, But he who loved her too well to dread The sweet, the stately, the beautiful dead, He lit his lamp, and took the key And turned it-alone again-he and she.

He and she-but she would not speak, Though he kissed, in the old place, the quiet cheek. He and she-yet she would not smile, Though he called her the name she loved

He and she-still she did not move To any one passionate whisper of love. Then he said: "Cold lips and breast without breath. s there no voice, no language of death? Dumb to the ear and still to the sense, But to heart and soul distinct, intense? See now; I will listen with soul, not ear; What was the secret of dying, dear? Was it the infinite wonder of all That you ever could let life's flower fall?

The perfect calm o'er the agony steal? Was the miracle greater to find how deep Beyond all dreams sank downward that Did life roll back its records, dear, And show, as they say it does, past things

Or was it a greater marvel to feel

And was it the innermost heart of the To find out so what a wisdom love is? O perfect dead! O dead most dear! hold the breath of my soul to hear. There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,

To make you so placed from head to feet would tell you, darling, if I were dead And 'twere your hot tears upon my brow would say, though the Angel of Death

His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid; You should not ask vainly, with streaming Which of all was Death's chiefest surprise, The very strangest and suddenest thing Of all the surprises that dying must bring."

Ah, foolish world! O most kind dead!

Though he told me, who will believe it was Who will believe that he heard her say, With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old

The utmost wonder is this: I hear, And see you, and love you, and kiss you, And am your angel, who was your bride, And know that, though dead. I have never -Edwin Arnold.

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN DRUMMERS. Many Branches of Trade Represented by Clear-Headed Traveling Women.

New York Sun "The woman drummer has come to stay, and we men won't be 'in it' in a short The above is from the lament of a certain traveling salesman, who confided some facts about his business to a reporter the other day. He is mournful, it is true, as who would not be when he saw his vecation slipolng away from him? But he seems to feel that open confession is good for the soul, and accordingly describes with exactness harrowing to the souls of other commercia travelers, the full extent of the success of

his feminine rivals in trade. "There is a young woman by the name of Ancoln," he cays, with degged resignation. 'She sells imported hats. So do I-when get a chance. But if I expect to do anything on my route I am obliged to keep ahead of her, for when she strikes a town she carries away every order in it. I must confess that these women 'knights of the grip,' as you newspaper folks call us, do much better than the men in the same lines. They are strong, clear-sighted, and clearheaded women, some of them very pretty, and all of them perfect ladies. Some of them do exactly as men do, visit a merchant in person and solicit his orders. Others engage a sample room in the hotel, and, after notifying the merchants, wait and receive them there. There is another class of feminine travelers, who are very swell and cater to individual custom. I know of sev-

eral from New York who pursue this meth-"Probably the best-known woman on the road is Miss Virginia Poole, of New York, who sells nothing but perfume. She stays n a town sometimes two or three weeks, and she does a big business. There is Miss Arline Carson, who sells millinery in all the large cities east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. She sells over \$100,000 worth of goods a year and gets a big salary. Mrs. K. B. Henry is a well-known woman drummer. Her husband formerly traveled for an underwear house of New York. He died and left her with several children to support. She went to the firm and asked for his route. They had never sent a woman out, but they gave it to her, ne made such a success of it that she is now a member of the firm. She goes on the road occasionally, and I heard a good story about her not long ago. She was at the Weddell House, in Cleveland, and had just seven minutes in which to catch her train. She went to her room, put on her traveling dress, paid her bill, ordered her baggage down, called a carriage, was driven to the depot five blocks away and caught her train. There are mighty few men who could have done that," and the

drummer subsided into sorrowful reflec-"One of the women travelers who depend on individual custorars is Miss M. A. Wilkins, who travels for a Philadelphia house that deals in children's wear. She carries eight large trunks. She malls a letter to each of her patrons saying that she will occupy a certain suite in a certain hotel on a certain day. When the time comes her customers drive up in their carriages and are shown to her room, where, I can tell you, they leave a lot of orders. Her trade is worth \$75,000 a year to her house. I know of one woman who sells chewing gum, another laces, another buttons, another furs. I have even heard of a woman who sells coffins. I'll bet she sells so many that the undertakers have to make kindling wood

of them to get their stock reduced. A Troublesome Word.

Boston Transcript. How much better it would be if the past tense of the verb "read" could be changed The verb "read" would then form the past tense ("red") analogously the case of "lead," would then he spelled as it is pronounced, "read," When a person is reading aloud and comes to the he is often unable to tell whether it should be pronounced "reed" and after mispronouncing "read" when it should be pronounced "red" or vice versa, he is obliged, after getting into the midst of a sentence, to go back and set himself right. Take, for example, the following sentence, and nobody can tell, when he reaches the word "read," whether it is to be pronounced "read" or "red Those who read Sir Walter Scott's nove of 'Edward Waverly' when it first appeared did not know by whom it was written." In this example "read" is to be pronounced "red," but nobobdy would know this till reaching a subsequent part of the sentence, and the reader is just as apt to mispronounce it "reed" as to give it the correct pronounciation of "red.

cases one has to proceed quite a distance after reaching the word before the context shows how it should be pronounced.

Voted Too Much.

sintence given as an example the reader

learns soon after passing the word 'read'

how it should be pronounced, but in many

Weary Wilkins-Ketch me votin' de Denocratic ticket again. I voted fer Clevdend no less dan three times last 'lection, in' jes' look what's come of it. Our bushess is so overcrowded wid amaioors dat a perfessional kin hardly make a living at it, So,

A Warning.

Atlanta Constitution. Democratic Congressmen will not be able to take shelter under the wings of the administration next fall. They will have to meet the people face to face.

Great in Family Rows.

brilliant discovery by some ancient. In Mr. Bourke Cockran is never quite o elo-fact, it is almost certain that trousers quent and grandiloquent as when definding were first worn as a special form of cos- his income from the predatory assalts of